

Visual Screening of Children in Public Schools

Substitute House Bill 1951

State Board of Health

December 13, 2006



Purpose of the Presentation

- Review the requirements of Substitute House Bill 1951(2005)
- Identify how the legislative requirements were met
- Discuss recommendations
- Consider public health benefits





SHB 1951 Minimum Considerations

- The benefits of complete eye exams on public school children
- Visual screening and/or complete eye exams in preschool or Kindergarten through high school
- What screening techniques would be appropriate in a school setting





Process

- Workgroup of experts convened
- Reviewed the most current and comprehensive research
- Reviewed three national guidelines
- Reviewed current legal authority
- State and national guest speakers
- Stakeholder engagement





Minimum Recommendations

- Screening recommended instead of complete eye exams for public school children
- Proof of screening or exam required prior to school entry
- Expand Screening & Screening Tools
- All vision screening programs should be allowed to adopt evidence-based screening tools and techniques



Other Issues Considered

- Reimbursement for vision screening as a billable procedure
- Require compensation of vision screening as a covered medical expense
- Create and distribute educational information for parents





Other Issues Considered (Con't.)

- Develop standards and a process to train both lay and professional screeners
- Information to parents to help identify visual defects





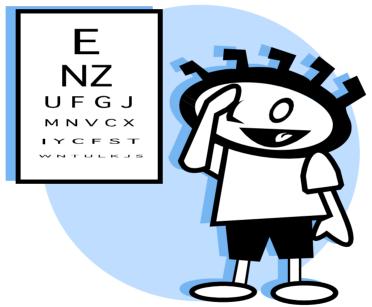
Public Health Benefit of Vision Screening

- Screening is primary prevention that leads to early intervention.
- Early childhood is the most critical period of development for the vision system
- Early identification and intervention prevents permanent visual impairment.





Questions?



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